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## SHAUKIWAN DISASTER

### Munition Dumps Explode, Seriously Injuring 50 People; One Death Reported

#### Compulsory Evacuation Ordered By Police

#### "DUKE OF YORK" IN KURE

London, Mar. 21. The United States 6th Fleet Headquarters reported that the British battleship "Duke of York" has arrived in the port of Kure from Hong Kong, joining other ships already there.

#### Mr. Menzies On Russia

Canberra, Mar. 21. Robert Menzies, opposition leader in the Australian Parliament, said today that "it is clear what Soviet Russia has abandoned the terms of the Atlantic Charter."

Speaking in a foreign affairs debate, Mr. Menzies applauded wartime Prime Minister Winston Churchill's Missouri speech and commented it is unfortunate that Stalin could see nothing in the speech except assertion of the "great doctrine of racial superiority."

Mr. Menzies declared: "There can be no real peace in the world unless every nation has respect for the territorial rights of others." He said that Russian security would not be endangered unless the Soviet Union quarrelled with the Western democracies.—Associated Press.

#### UNDER ARREST

Tehran, Mar. 21. Sayyed Ziaeddine Tabataba'i, head of the Nationalist Party and recognised leader of the extreme right in the recent Parliament was taken from his home last night by two men in the uniforms of colonels of the Iranian army.

Prince Firuz, political Under-Secretary of State and Director of Propaganda, told reporters that Tabataba'i was "being arrested and put under preventive detention pending the investigation of certain charges."

Firuz said that the arrest was "ordered" by Premier Qavam Es Sultaneh.—Associated Press.

## 10,023 EX-OFFICERS UNEMPLOYED

London, March 21. Asked in the House of Commons by Air Commodore Harvey, Conservative member for Macclesfield, how many ex-officers were on the waiting list of the Appointments Board, Labour Minister Isaacs said: "On March 11 10,023 men and women ex-officers (of whom 764 were ex-merchant navy officers) were registered as unemployed at the offices of the Appointments Department."

Commodore Harvey: "Does not the Right Honourable gentleman not agree this is a staggering figure? Will he take special note of officers who have fought in both wars, are in their late fifties and have been out of work, and do what he can to get them work in the Colonial Office or some other Government Department?"

Mr. Isaacs: "Yes sir. The House has every right to be concerned about these men especially those who have come to the end of their life in services and have not had previous experience of industry. There is great difficulty about placing them, but we are receiving good results and much help from employers. But we cannot make jobs for them, and until firms get more production going they cannot place them."

"With warm encouragement of the Honourable members opposite, we hope to improve the position."

Captain Crowder, Conservative member for Finchley, asked what were the average salaries asked for by these people on the Appointments Board list. Mr. Isaacs replied: "That is one of the troubles. I would not like to give an average, but it is a fact that some of them come out with the most exaggerated ideas of £1,500 and others are prepared to take reasonable salaries. It is those asking most who are most difficult to place."

#### Industrial Returns

During January the number of men returning from the forces to industrial employment was far greater than the loss of women workers through retirement and during the month there was an increase of 147,000 in the country's industrial forces, according to the Ministry of Labour's latest return.

"The statement forecasts: 'This new addition to industry will increase the accelerated rate during the rest of 1946.'—Reuter.

#### Row Of Magazines

Describing events, he said that the first explosion apparently started at the end of a row of magazines. The first occurred with terrific force, followed by several minor ones. Then a second big explosion took place five minutes after the first. Five minutes after that, following several more "muffled" explosions, buildings near the scene were shaken by another heavy blast.

The immediate vicinity was completely covered with debris and a heavy pull of dust and smoke lay over the area, making it hard at the time to see more than a few feet.

Giving an airman's impression, he likened the blast to the shake-up likely to be made by "a couple of sticks of bombs dropped on a small area."

#### Village Casualties

Three babies were among the ten persons injured in one house (a jeweller's establishment) in Shaikwan village.

"We heard the explosion," said one of the more fortunate of the inmates, "but we did not know what had happened, and then the roof came crashing about our heads."

Steel bars whirling through the air caused the damage. Coming in a cluster, they smashed.

## 11-Year Old Boy Murdered

Liverpool, March 21.

Giving evidence at Liverpool where six men were charged with the murder of 11-year-old Charles Greeney, Dr. Grace, a pathologist, said the boy was "considerably knocked about" before being hanged from the clothes rack in the kitchen at his home at Edge Lane, Liverpool on the night of Feb. 2.

If he had been able to use his senses he could have saved himself, the Doctor added.

The accused who are also charged with breaking and entering the house, are James Welsh, 25, seaman, of no fixed address; Charles Jamieson, 31, seaman, of Chalmers Street; Charles Patrick Hamilton, 31, motor driver, of Chalmers Street; John Kay, 27, a taxi driver of Withington Road, Whalley Range, Manchester; Henry Joseph White, 24, a decorator of no fixed address; Thomas McClynn, 24, a ship's fireman of Lancaster Street, Kirkdale, Liverpool.

The prosecutor said there was no evidence which tended to show that Kay or Hamilton were inside the house though they were taking part in the burglary. The Magistrate might consider they could be dismissed from the case on the murder charge.

#### Four Committed

The charges against two of the six accused was dismissed yesterday.

The magistrate ruled that no case had been made out against Charles Patrick Hamilton and John Kay.

The other four, who pleaded not guilty, were committed for trial for the murder.

All six were additionally committed on the charge of burglary to which they pleaded not guilty.—Reuter.

#### SELLING BRITISH AIRCRAFT

London, Mar. 21. The society of British aircraft constructors have appointed as their "trade ambassador" Group Captain Stewart O. Tudor who will shortly open offices in New Delhi.

"We will sell aircraft and charter them and also sell aircraft components," a spokesman of the Society said.

"Training of workers and engineers might well be a feature of the Indian programme which offers colonial possibilities for the industry's expansion," said an official of the Ministry of Aircraft Production.—Associated Press.

## MOSCOW

Moscow, Mar. 21. Informed foreign observers sensed a relaxation in the general atmosphere in Moscow, but said that it might be the "quiet before a storm."

The Russians had showed signs of nervousness last week in the midst of the publication of Mr. Churchill's Missouri speech and the following Russian denunciation. Many of them asked if there would be a war between Britain and Russia. Since then, the situation appears to be calmer.—Associated Press.

## Gave P.O.W. Death Injections

Yokohama, March 21. The principal witness in a case against five Japanese war criminals suspect completely reversed his testimony to-day and admitted that as a prison camp doctor, he was ordered to kill Private Everett L. Tyler.

The doctor, Shokichi Nosu, told the 8th Army Commission as he stood on the witness stand that he was instructed to give death injections to the youth who died a few hours later in the hospital.

Private Tyler had been recaptured after having escaped from the Oanka camp and five defendants were charged with having clubbed and beaten him to death.

In the last few days, the defence had been casting the shadow of suspicion on Nosu. Nosu said that the night before Tyler died, he made a telephone call to the adjutant and requested permission to take Tyler to the hospital, but Tyler was still alive when he arrived.

He continued, saying that next morning the camp commander had told him that Tyler had been stabbed by a Japanese guard.—Associated Press.

## HOMMA TO DIE BY FIRING SQUAD

General MacArthur approved to-day the conviction of Lieut. Gen. Masaharu Homma as a war criminal and directed the commanding general of the U.S. Army forces in the western Pacific to execute the death sentence by a firing squad.

After reviewing the case and the dissenting supreme court opinions, General MacArthur said: "If this defendant does not deserve his judicial fate, none in jurisdictional history ever did."

"There can be no greater, more heinous or more dangerous crime than mass destruction under the guise of military authority or military necessity of helpless men, incapable of further contribution to the war effort." Although he denounced General Homma particularly for the Bataan "march of death" on which thousands of Filipinos and Americans died, General MacArthur did not order him stripped of his uniform, as in the case of General Yamashita, so Homma will die a soldier's death in the Philippines which he conquered in 1941-42.

MacArthur's decision is final unless the White House intervenes.

Lieut.-Gen. William H. Styer, AFWESPAC Commander in Manila, will set the time and arrange the details of the execution.

No Prejudice

MacArthur declared: "I can find no circumstance of extenuation," and said Homma was given the fairest possible trial.

"No accused was ever given a more complete opportunity of defence," MacArthur said. "No judicial process was ever freer from prejudice."

The proceedings showed Homma "lacked that basic firmness of character and moral fortitude essential to officers charged with high command of military forces in the field. The savagery which resulted have shocked the world."

Upholding the theory of a commanding officer's responsibility for his men's conduct, MacArthur said: "Soldiers of an army invariably reflect the attitude of their general. The leader is the essence. Isolated cases of flagrant abuse can only be a fixed responsibility of the highest field authority. The resultant liability is commensurate with the resultant crime. This places no new hazard on the Commander."

#### Memory Shamed

General MacArthur asserted: "There are few parallels in infamy and tragedy, with the brutalization of troops who in good faith had laid down their arms. It is a peculiar aversion that the victims were a garrison whose heroism and valour never has been surpassed."

"Of all the fighting men of all times none deserved more the honours of war in their hour of final agony. The callousness of the denial has never been exceeded. This violation of fundamental codes of civility which have ruled all honorable military men throughout the ages in the treatment of defeated opponents will forever shame the memory of the victorious troops."—Associated Press.

## HONG KONG REFUTES RICE STATEMENT

THE STATEMENT MADE BY DR. TINGFU TSIANG IN ATLANTIC CITY ON WEDNESDAY THAT HONG KONG HAD RECEIVED 34,000 TONS OF RICE IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF THIS YEAR WAS CATEGORICALLY DENIED BY THE HONG KONG ADMINISTRATION SPOKESMAN TO DAY.

HE SAID THE ALLOCATION IS ACTUALLY 36,000 TONS AND LESS THAN HALF OF THIS HAS BEEN RECEIVED.

Referring to Dr. Tsiang's statement that "not one grain of rice had been received by China," the Hong Kong spokesman said this was not a fact. Rice had been "bumped by the Hong Kong Authorities on behalf of U.N.R.R.A. for transshipment to China in February and 8,161 tons were at present being unloaded for the same purpose."

Explaining the machinery for obtaining rice the spokesman said that after allocations had been made by the Combined Food Board in Washington from estimated available supplies, the task of removing rice from the production area to the consumption area falls on the official Agency responsible for that area.

#### Unique Position

Both U.N.R.R.A. and Hong Kong were unable, in the period under review, to obtain their full quotas for a variety of reasons, including lack of available supplies and shipping. In fact, full allocations have never been available and future prospects are not encouraging.

Moreover, the spokesman continued, Hong Kong's position was unique in that it produced in one year only sufficient rice to feed its population for less than a week, and its food position at the present moment is actually precarious; the Hong Kong rice ration per person per day is only 3-czs, as compared with complete freedom of purchase on the mainland of China, one of the world's greatest rice producers.

#### "Full Of Anger"

Atlantic City, Mar. 21. Dr. T. F. Tsiang, head of the China Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, charged yesterday

at the U.N.R.R.A. Conference that the Combined Food Board had allocated three times as much rice to British Malaya and the Dutch East Indies as to China.

Tsiang said he was "full of anger" at these allocations. He took the floor at the policy committee session to disclose that China was assigned 18,000 tons of rice for the first quarter of this year. He said that for the same period British Malaya was allocated 58,000 and the Dutch East Indies 55,000 tons.

Tsiang said that China fully supported the Polish resolution to require the Combined Food Board to heed U.N.R.R.A.'s requirements fully. He said "The impression has spread that the receiving countries are not being dealt with fairly."—Associated Press.

## Lords Debate Officers' Pay Scales

London, March 21. Now pay scales for officers were discussed in the House of Lords to-day.

Lord Balfour said the scheme was an undoubted improvement on pre-war conditions, but the answer to the question whether it would attract the best material into the forces and give content to officers was "only partially". Pay and allowances should be made comparable, not to pre-war conditions, but to what industry and commerce could offer men of similar talent and calibre. On that basis the proposed scales could be considered satisfactory only when we left the present high taxation level.

It was estimated that over 90 per cent of the middle-aged married officers, with children would in future lose out.

Lord Balfour said, when told that the pay of British officers was subject to taxation, commented: "Who on earth should make soldiers subject to tax? The whole thing is immoral."

The Marquess of Reading said he was troubled over the doubt as to the incidence of taxation upon combined pay and allowances under the new system which he described as yet another instance of a treasury device of giving lavishly with one hand and taking away more with the other.

Lord Mansfield said that the increase in service emoluments of 31.8 per cent compared with the figures of 61 per cent for other ranks and between 50 and 75 per cent for men in industry and much of that increase would return to the treasury in tax.

#### No Real Career?

Field Marshal Lord Chetwode complained he could not understand why it was possible to compare in the least the position of an officer in the army with that of an ordinary citizen. An ordinary citizen went where he liked and when he liked. A soldier went where he was told and when he was told. It was wrong to speak of a career in the Army because there was no real career in it, he held. He had hoped to be able to congratulate the Government on being the first to propose an adequate rate of pay for officers of the three services, but was not so certain now, and he had heard that three pay secretaries who had been working on the White Paper had been unable to make out what it meant.

Lord Gifford said that in the past it was customary to reward leaders of the fighting services at the end of the war. He asked whether Government was really determined in its refusal to give merit.—Reuter.

#### THE WEATHER

To-day's forecast: Overcast with occasional drizzle. Yesterday's temperature: Maximum: — 63 degrees at 1 p.m. Minimum: — 59 degrees at 7 a.m. Maximum humidity: — 97 per cent.



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## Status Quo Ante?

It looks very much as though the Colonial Office is cooking up for Hong Kong a civil service recipe that will cause acute heartburn. Private information from London indicates that instead of a new team with new ideas and a new policy, the Colony is to get back the Old Gang steeped in the old tradition. And that is the last thing we want. No-one takes pleasure in disparagement. It would in any case be as unjust as it is unwise to lump together all the Colony's former senior officials in a common category as it would be to single out individuals as grove-imbedded incompetents. Among those whose names have been mentioned as expecting to return to Hong Kong in the near future are some who will be warmly welcomed. But that is beside the point. It is the overall quality of the administration which found its functions summarily suspended in December 1941 that matters, and to say that the Hong Kong public was unable to work up any enthusiasm is putting it mildly. If, therefore, the effect of Colonial Office appointments to the new civil government is, virtually, to restore the status quo ante, and that is the threat held out, criticism is likely to be keen. Objection arises on several grounds. In the first place, it is doubtful, even if Hong Kong had not been swept by the ravages of war, whether the old regime, based upon privilege, careers for cadets, and an enormous "Sterling Salary" budget, could have long survived. The voice of the progressive element had been somewhat modified in its insistence, it is true, but only because of the impact of European War problems on local conditions. It was ready to call for the new dispensation when imperial necessities were less clamorous. This being so, it is deplorable, folly, to throw away the magnificent opportunity for a fresh start presented by the misfortunes of war. Everybody knows that it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good, but apparently there is no corresponding piece of proverbial wisdom to apprise the Colonial Office pundits which way the wind is blowing. In the last few months, public opinion has not been vigorous in expression because it has simply been taking it for granted that substantial changes in the structure of Hong Kong's administrative machinery were in blueprint. This implied the elimination of dead wood, and the appointment of new officials to certain key posts entrusted with a well-defined task. Information, therefore, which indicates that these expectations are to be disappointed, represents for the Colony a severe let-down. It portends an attempt to run the same old show in the same old way; in other words, to slip back quickly into the old groove. Yet surely it should have been obvious by now that it is upon an entirely new approach that much of the harmony of government and of society at large in the coming years will depend.

## RUSSIA REFUSES

Washington, Mar. 21. Russia has refused to discuss her economic ties with Eastern European countries as part of negotiations for a \$1,000,000,000 loan from the United States, informed officials said yesterday. Russian economic relations with countries such as Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Hungary, was among subjects of discussion laid down by the United States for deliberations on the loan request. Informant persons said that Government officials were examining conditions to see if it might be possible to meet Russia's needs before leaving the loan request. Associated Press.

## THE PROBLEM OF CONTEMPORARY HISTORY

I picked up Leslie Arthur Brown, an unremarkable citizen as you could pick in a day's picking, on a cold, damp day at No. 4 Military Dispersal Unit, Albany-street, N.W.I.

He is a short, wiry young man, with a sharp, wiry face, the skin drawn tight as an apple around his cheekbones. He is a brown-eyed, practical young man, thoughtful, steady and articulate, and keen to fall in with the Evening Standard scheme of publicising a problem in its most personal aspects.

He came promptly to our first rendezvous carrying a little first-aid kit. I thought, copies of the more closely written newspapers and a copy of the Spectator under his arm. I am still not certain of that self-consciousness, but at any rate it was lost frequently during subsequent meetings under the gentle ministrations of brown ale, to which Leslie Brown is partial above all other liquors, and which he always drinks if he can get it.

Dehydrated, the life of Leslie Brown began on April 3, 1918 when he was born, son of a Liverpool collier. Life continued through elementary school and the comparatively placid routine of becoming an organ-tuner's assistant and a cook, and took a sharp turn left on November 20, 1938, on which day Leslie Brown presented himself to his Majesty as a prospective soldier. He was accepted on November 24 of that Munich year.

"I was a bit patriotic," he says briefly, "and I could see war coming."

Leslie Brown saw war, not a hero's war, but a largely from the confines of tents, Nissen huts, and the backs of three-ton lorries converted to officers' cockpits, where, as one soldier to another, he cooked for soldiers.

He saw war in this way on representative and favourite British fight fronts—France, Belgium until Dunkirk, Egypt until Ben-Hazi, and, after the retrospectively miniature disaster in the Dodecanese, from behind the wire bums, dardies of German prison camps. He was relieved of this plight two years later by the Russian army, was flown to freedom by the Americans, and took 12 weeks' convalescence in England before rejoining the Army as a cook.

He entered the Army as a private, and was demobilised as one. That was on February 1, 1945.

To-day Leslie Brown is 27, with 28 coming up fast. The young man, before the war, was like several millions of Britishers, packed a wealth of experience into the interval. He has travelled, made new friends, has had his first airplane ride, has kissed a French girl, has ridden 95 miles on a stolen bicycle through Hitler's Germany, has seen flying fish, has wandered quite alone in Europe in a mad fortnight's post-liberation hike.

None of which could, or did, happen in Llandudno.

He has moreover spent—as hundreds of thousands of his fellow-countrymen have spent—between a quarter and a third of his life in the Army.

To-day Leslie Brown, "ex-soldier," is looking for a job. Leslie Brown, like all young men returning from the Army, has job-hunting advantages. He has some time, some money. In Leslie's case the time amounts to four months, based on the regulation 56 days plus service over seas. His money consists of a bank balance of £147.2s. 7d., a score of payments made, when he ceased to be P.O.W., and frozen savings. In addition, he is to be paid pay (8s. 3d. a day) and ration money (8s. 5d. a day), and there is something like £80 to come as gratuity and post-war credit on that day in June when all War Office responsibilities for Leslie Brown end.

Leslie Brown remembers the day War Office responsibility began. He remembers the strange night in 1938 when, habituated to sleeping between sheets in his own comfortable room at Llandudno, he found himself suddenly in a hard iron barrack-room bed with 20 snoring companions in the tin box room. He remembers the tin box room for his kit, the "terrible boots and awful haircut," the 14s. a week pay. He remembers being "chased around by everybody"; the phrase: "You're in the Army now."

Leslie Brown's post-war problem differs from vast numbers of others in two happy respects. Firstly, he has low family or domestic worries.

Leslie, moreover, has a trade. He has a pre-war profession and a background in civvy street. He has something to sell, and a highly marketable something at that.

At the age of 18, Leslie Brown went to the Liverpool School of Cookery. He emerged six months later, qualified. When he joined up, 20 years old, he was chef at a hotel in Llandudno.

For Leslie Brown, war did not mean the end of cooking. As a gunner he cooked for an Arctic battery that moved to France on September 6, 1939. He cooked the battery's last meal before leaving England—its first on reaching

The greatest human problem in Britain's contemporary history is the mass absorption of her fighting Forces, of both sexes, of all ages and of an infinite variety of social callings into civilian life.

To the Government, this is a mass problem: to the People, highly individual. Each man and woman who fought for Britain and has now chosen civilian life as a career is faced with our individual problems: (1) Making enough money to live on; (2) getting somewhere to live in; (3) re-tuning family relations; and (4) going through that process generally called readjustment.

The problem has limitless permutations. No story is the same. For one man it is all uphill; for another, roller-coasting. In large, the human problem is not whether the civilian clothes suddenly handed over the counter at Olympia or Wembley are tight around a soldier's body—but whether the civilian life which is handed over simultaneously is tight around his soul.

By PETER DUFFIELD

France. On May 10 next year "Topper" broke loose, he dropped his diaphana for a while and stepped into the gunpit. But he was back cooking on a troopship round the Cape in 41. He joined the Army Catering Corps in Egypt.

Leslie Brown believes that his education in the narrow realm of Army rations will pay slight dividends in civvy street, but he aims to cook again.

In his last few months' Army life, he has considered this carefully and intelligently. With the wartime legacy of wanderlust, he would prefer to cook abroad. He figured there were three main courses open: that he could cook (1) aboard a ship of the Merchant Navy, (2) for the Allied Control Commission in Germany, or (3) at home, in town or country.

A fourth project, he says, stands always in his mind. The home that he might emigrate to New Zealand, Australia or South Africa, his personal gold star award going to New Zealand.

With a trade domestic liberty, and those two Government start-up bonuses, time and a bank balance, Leslie's job-hunting is not immediate. Yet within three days of his "demob," as much bored by his own company as anything else, his search began. He had installed himself in the Union Jack Club at Waterloo (18, 9d. a night), eaten a few good meals in Soho ("my own extra-vagance"), seen two movies, done a little window shopping and a little buying (a coat at 16s. 6d., a pair of shoes at 22s. 5s., some ties between 6s. 6d. and 12s. 6d., and two shirts at 14s. and 18s. 6d.), has been to a dance at P.O.W. Club, Cadogan-square, had phoned his girl friend once, when he found himself walking up Oxford-street. He dropped in at the Resettlement Advice office opposite D. H. Evans.

All his life, in and out of the Army, Leslie Brown was "Brown." He was called "Brown" in his hotel, and "Brown" by most of his officers and N.C.O.s. He was "Topper" to his intimates. There was another "Topper" Brown in his unit and a third man whose actual name was Topper. "When anybody yelled 'Topper' in the Army," recalls Leslie Brown, "all three of us would jump."

In his hour-long interview in Oxford-street Leslie Brown was called Mr. Brown for the first time he could remember.

"I waited about half-an-hour," he says, "and then my name—Mister Brown—was called and I had an interview with a middle-aged, sort of motherly woman. She must have made about 20 telephone calls for me on the possibilities of becoming a ship's cook, and saved me at least a week's travelling and town."

At Leslie's inquiries next about the Allied Control Commission in Germany, I was told there were jobs going, and was given a list of prospects and salaries and their address in Norfolk House. I went down there, had an interview with most helpful people, and signed an application for a job as officers' mess caterer.

Leslie Brown captured on Gos. brought by ship and cattle-truck through Greece, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary and Austria; remembers February 1944 when he escaped alone from a prison factory and was free for five nights, four days.

He had a hand-drawn map drafted by the Holland "contact," a copy of his Victory Atlas, the would-be emigrant's friend. Indeed, it is ridiculous to try.

This is because international culinary experts and harmon have cunningly conspired the work on an entirely new principle.

Let us suppose that you have a craving to leave this island fortress and go to, say, Yozgat, in Turkey, or the Bisnagos Isles, off North Africa, either for over or for a holiday from austerity.

Well, we know that you can't do that, so we have omitted these places entirely from the map.

In their stead you will find a dainty foreign recipe, which will give you the illusion of forbidden travel, thereby relieving you temporarily of that boxed-in feeling and that gnawing dread of English peace-time food.

Read what Mrs. Bottle of Bag-wash, Sussex, writes:

"I was reading my husband wanted to leave me to become a Free Indian, but when he looked in your Atlas he couldn't find anywhere to go—only a recipe for Balauchistan Curry. So we had that instead, and now he is quite resigned to his fate again and has even promised to take me to the picture next Saturday."

The Rev. Timothy Losh, M.A., writes:

"I might never have tasted Baghdad Spardine Bharg brewed from fermented prunes and fig gases, if I hadn't opened your Atlas at random on a railway bookstall while trying to escape from East Putney. It is certainly the cup that cheers and consoles."

Writes to us for an illegal free booklet and risk netty reprisals.

To-day's Cooking Hint for Protecting Yourself Against Government Inspectors of All Sorts:

Take the pointed end of a lightly boiled carrot, garnish with elue, and stick it in the kitchen keyhole.

## Britain's "Milk Bars" New Style

By J. C. Griffith-Jones

The "milk bars" that have sprung up all over Britain since the war ended are becoming increasingly popular now. The chromium plate and gay paintwork of the Ministry of Labour's chain of Resettlement Advice offices is responsible for this description. Alternatively they are known as "ice-cream parlours."

The other reason for this name is that some people tend to be sceptical of what Government Departments can do for them.

There are now scores of these offices which specialise in advice on how to deal with Civvie Street problems—no question barred. Wales has 30. Where the establishment of a special "milk bar" has not been feasible—in smaller towns—there is a special department in the Labour Exchange with an advice officer in charge. Have your questions about release, resettlement, training, wages, pensions, housing and what not can be answered fast as quickly and thoroughly.

In the month when these offices opened in Wales, they attracted only 2,700 "customers." In February the total of advice seekers had jumped up to more than 10,000. More men and women were being demobilised of course, but the increase was also due to the fact that the offices had become better known as places where practical advice was available.

I have visited several of these advice centres. The first thing that impressed me was the keen type of man the Ministry had chosen and trained as "advice officers." They gave me the impression they were really interested

in their job and in people. They appeared to feel the challenge of this tremendous resettlement problem. They take a pride in being able to answer or in giving the answer to any question however tricky. You are told that your problem can be dealt with in such and such a way. In Room X, by Mr. Y, and an appointment is made for you with Mr. Y by telephone.

There is a humorous side to all this. The wife of a soldier in Burma arrived at one office in November clutching a child in each hand. "Please tell me where I can get some growlers for the kids," she asked. The advice officer did not answer that this was hardly a resettlement problem but telephoned a friend whom he knew had a small stock of growlers and the children got their growlers. Then there was a demobilised soldier whose wife flicked a letter in an official buff envelope off the mantelpiece into the fire. The husband had not seen it, did not know where it was from. He arrived, looking worried, at the advice office. The officer discovered that it was a reply from the Board of Trade following an application made by the man for a licence to start a business. It asked him to call for an interview.

Another man had everything fixed up to re-start his old business of window-cleaning, except a collapsible ladder. In ironic mood he challenged the advice centre. There was a collapsible ladder in town, a second-hand one, and the advice officer traced it.

While still in the Forces you can write to the Resettlement Advice Office in your home town to make preliminary inquiries. Ask your C.O. how to do this. You have a Civvie Street problem.

## THE ROAD BACK

Scandinavia, the home of hore d'oeuvre, I've always taken a great interest in the decorative side of cooking—parties, banquets and so on."

In an hour, in Oxford-street Leslie Brown's post-war future was planned and plotted. His first application has been made. The case-history of Leslie Brown, civilian would be incomplete without some mention of one strong emotional compulsion. He is still sufficiently newly released to have an instinctive desire to cling to Army environment, to the friends and atmosphere that have surrounded almost all his adult life.

His last unit was stationed at West Wickham, close enough to his present London life to make visits there cheap and practicable. He has visited his old outfit several times. He has, as a matter of fact, already spent two nights in his old room at camp, drawn there by an inner force majeure widely shared, perhaps by fellow-demobes.

Many times in our meetings Leslie Brown mentioned, with a kind of earnest nostalgia, the pleasures of old times in the Army. One day when he went to get his food and clothing coupons from the local Food Office he came a little late for his appointment. The inefficiency of civilian life, he apologised, "after the efficiency of the Army."

Another time, over his brown ale, he said: "Looking back, even now, I had a good time. I'm really quite heartbroken to leave."

With the impact of Army life still indelibly upon him a man with an ineradicable past, Leslie Brown has not yet got a job. He has made the first steps, as millions are making them, like a brave toddling baby in a strange new world.

It is not my job to prophesy. Yet if the story of Leslie Brown were catalogued in the vast library of "roads back," I would go under, I suppose, the heading "lucky." He has the triple franchise of time money and experience. The appalling weight of immediate financial and family worry is on other shoulders—not on his. He has domestic elbow-room.

How many are there like that?

## LANE NORCUTT

You can't hope to cure yourself of that wanderlust without a copy of our Victory Atlas, the would-be emigrant's friend. Indeed, it is ridiculous to try.

This is because international culinary experts and harmon have cunningly conspired the work on an entirely new principle.

Let us suppose that you have a craving to leave this island fortress and go to, say, Yozgat, in Turkey, or the Bisnagos Isles, off North Africa, either for over or for a holiday from austerity.

Well, we know that you can't do that, so we have omitted these places entirely from the map.

In their stead you will find a dainty foreign recipe, which will give you the illusion of forbidden travel, thereby relieving you temporarily of that boxed-in feeling and that gnawing dread of English peace-time food.

Read what Mrs. Bottle of Bag-wash, Sussex, writes:

"I was reading my husband wanted to leave me to become a Free Indian, but when he looked in your Atlas he couldn't find anywhere to go—only a recipe for Balauchistan Curry. So we had that instead, and now he is quite resigned to his fate again and has even promised to take me to the picture next Saturday."

The Rev. Timothy Losh, M.A., writes:

"I might never have tasted Baghdad Spardine Bharg brewed from fermented prunes and fig gases, if I hadn't opened your Atlas at random on a railway bookstall while trying to escape from East Putney. It is certainly the cup that cheers and consoles."

Writes to us for an illegal free booklet and risk netty reprisals.

To-day's Cooking Hint for Protecting Yourself Against Government Inspectors of All Sorts:

Take the pointed end of a lightly boiled carrot, garnish with elue, and stick it in the kitchen keyhole.

"Somewhere I'll Find You"

At first sight this film looks as though it is going to be another of those newspaper stories, in which the reporters spend most of their time wheelbarrowing at the expense of the editor, rather than reporting. However, when Lana Turner appears, and the action moves to Hanoi and Batavia, the tempo speeds up.

Lana Turner is not, perhaps, quite the right person to play Paula Lane, a woman war-cor-

## BY THE WAY

By Beachcomber

A very angry man was holding forth about steel production. He said the figures were a disgrace, and that people weren't working hard enough.

His neighbour turned on him and shouted, "And how much steel do you produce?" The angry man answered equally loudly, "I'm an accountant." "There you are!" cried the other man, with a triumphant sweep of his arm. "What do you mean, there I am?" shouted the angry man. "That's nothing to do with it." But his neighbour had the assemblage with him. They all thought he had won a crushing victory, and they all glowered at the man who produced no steel.

## Public Opinion Hardens

I imagine that every time that man returns to the inn he will be held up to execration as the beastly fellow who produces no steel. Every time he opens his mouth they will say, "What right have you to talk? Go and produce some steel, instead of lounging about here." He will be pointed out to strangers. "See that chap? He doesn't produce an ounce of steel." Sarcastic women will say of him, "You'd think he'd be ashamed to show his face, after what he admits. The Government ought to jolly well force him to produce steel. Where would we be if everybody went about boasting and shouting, 'Steel? Not me. I don't produce the stuff and I can't intend to.' Why, where would we have been in the war if everyone had gone on like that, not producing any steel?"

## The Storm Breaks

"Just because he's too lazy to produce steel, he thinks he can give himself airs. I suppose he's too grand to touch the stuff. And for all he cares, we might all starve. He wouldn't lift a finger to get a bit of steel. Not he! Him and his accountancy. That won't get us the steel. All he cares about is himself. Steel's not good enough for him, I suppose. He ought to be in prison, that's what. Sixty with the cat, that'd teach him to sneer at steel, the dirty Fascist. Our boys didn't go out to fight so that swine like him could sit back and refuse to produce steel. Concentration camp, that's where he ought to be. A deputation to Parliament about him."

## Eagle Stunned by Falling Cheese

"The genuine music-lover," writes a critic, "will not be distracted by the appearance of the player or singer." If she is wearing diving-boots, an old dressing-gown, and a bushy, he will just close his eyes, and concentrate on the music.

## Wonders Of The Quartz Crystal

Britain is receiving a number of inquiries from abroad for her quartz crystal oscillator clock, which is accurate to within one thousandth part of a second per day. The clock is the result of wartime research work (in connection with aircraft equipment) carried out by the Post Office engineers in their radio laboratory. Quartz crystals were embedded in the equipment that made possible the first addition to the rate of the clock, and altogether 30,000 crystals of this type were produced by the Post Office engineers in four years.

The principle is that quartz crystal is a fairly solid and the slices are cut into vibration when connected appropriately to a valve amplifier. The resultant vibrations are very regular and this enables the quartz crystal to be used as a precise clock, for an interval of time may be measured by counting the number of crystal vibrations which occur.

Britain's Royal Observatory had three quartz clocks installed in February 1944. The result was a five-fold improvement in the accuracy of time signals transmitted of utmost importance in war. These quartz clocks will also be of great value in the study of the earth's rotation, and fifteen more are being installed in the Observatory.

Three of these, the world's most wonderful clocks, are now on view in the Imperial Science Museum in London. The most recent addition to the list of Britain's museums to reopen since the war.

respondent, but she makes a fairly convincing job of the part. Glenda Cable and Robert Stirling in the Davis brothers both give a good performance. Robert Stirling is one of the newer male stars of Hollywood, a pleasant young man. This film is often funny, sometimes exciting, and on the whole good entertainment. Now showing at the Kings.

L. W. ASHTON

## TO-DAY IN EUROPE

By RANDOLPH CHURCHILL

One of UNO's most serious defects is that the small powers in Europe are much under-represented. Sweden, Southern Ireland, Switzerland, Portugal, Spain, Turkey and Italy at present are all excluded from membership—the first six because they were neutral, Italy because she was one of the Axis powers.

It may not yet be practical politics to urge their admission. Since one blockade by one of the Big Five automatically excludes a country it may indeed be a very long time before all these powers are admitted. Yet surely it is obvious that, if UNO is to function effectively as a world organisation, the more countries that participate, the better.

Of these seven excluded nations, the one which perhaps has the strongest case for admission is Portugal. Two objections are generally urged against the entry of neutrals into the world organisation. Either it is said that they helped the Axis more than they helped the Allies, or it is said that they are governed by Fascist or semi-Fascist regimes. On both these scores, Portugal can certainly challenge comparison with Argentina, which has been admitted.

It is true to say that no other small neutral rendered such services to the Allied cause as did Portugal. Portugal's attitude was not, of course, dictated by ideological considerations and her help to the Allies was not influenced by love of the Allies. Though her traditional alliance with Great Britain certainly had a powerful sentimental influence on public opinion, like every other country's her conduct was governed almost exclusively by self-interest. The fact that this small country rendered the Allies great services was due to geographical reasons and also to the good luck that she was governed by Salazar, one of the ablest of Europe's statesmen, and that he was able to take a long-sighted view of his country's true interests.

The first great service which Portugal rendered the Allies was the part she played in keeping Spain from joining the Axis powers. This process started in 1939, when Salazar concluded the first Iberian Pact with Franco. This pact was further reinforced by successive agreements in 1942 and 1943.

The object of all these agreements was to preserve the neutrality of the Iberian Peninsula. Franco was as anxious to keep his country out of the war as was Salazar, but the Spanish dictator was far more subject to German and Italian pressure than was the dictator of Portugal. There were several times when it seemed as if Spain would be partly forced and partly tempted into the war on the side of the Axis.

Invariably, Salazar used his influence to keep Spain neutral. He not only told Franco but also told the Germans that, if Spain became a belligerent on the Axis side, Portugal would automatically be forced to fulfil her full treaty obligations to Great Britain and enter the war on the side of the Western Allies. There is no doubt that this influence, exercised patiently and continuously over many years, exercised a decisive effect in keeping Spain out of the war.

That the Allies knew where Salazar stood in this matter is shown by the little-known fact that, on the night the Allies landed in North Africa, in November, 1942, the British Ambassador in Lisbon was instructed to inform Salazar and to ask him to use his influence to deter Franco from intervention. And all who fought in the North African campaign can judge how disastrous and possibly fatal, Spanish intervention might have been at that particular moment.

The other outstanding service which Portugal rendered the Allies was in allowing them to occupy the Azores and to use them as a Naval air base. This not only eased the British-American task in the Battle of the Atlantic, but enabled thousands of American aircraft to cross the Atlantic by the shortest and most convenient route. Some risk of German reprisals was inherent in this decision and, if service to the Allied war effort is to continue to be one criterion by which fitness for membership in UNO is to be judged, this service certainly ranks high among those rendered by neutral countries.

As to the other criterion—whether Portugal's regime is too Fascist to make her a worthy member of UNO—this calls for dispassionate appraisal.



# A SMILING MURDERER

## "I Am A Gentleman" Statement

### Veterans Put In The Hold

Honolulu, March 21.  
Forty-four wounded Hawaiian veterans of Japanese ancestry who fought in the U.S. Army from Italy to Franco said to-day that they forced to travel in the hold of the transport "President Hayes" while civilians occupied staterooms and cabins.

Nine of the men had lost arms or legs. One veteran was paralysed from the waist down. One of them said that discouraged Hawaiians have been waiting in San Francisco for as long as two months.

All of them declared they were bitter at the treatment received at Camp Stoneman, California. In Washington, the State Department spokesman said "if formal complaint is made, the War Department will take action."

The servicemen voiced their complaints in the newspapers. The spokesman for the San Francisco Army Post Embarkation Office said that the accommodation on the transport was "far superior to those provided to thousands of men already returned home."

He said that 11 of the Nisei were assigned to the sick bay while the others were put into the troop hold which had a 70-man capacity. He also spoke of arrangements made for the comfort of the Nisei. Associated Press.

### Doctor's Gesture In The Dock

PARIS, MARCH 21.  
THE 49-YEAR-OLD DR MARCEL PETIOT WAS SMILING BROADLY WHEN HE ENTERED THE COURT HERE THIS AFTERNOON FOR THE THIRD DAY'S HEARING OF CHARGES AGAINST HIM OF MURDERING 27 PEOPLE DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION. HE SEEMED SURPRISED, HOWEVER, WHEN HE CAUGHT SIGHT OF THE CROWDS OF PRESS AND CAMERA-MEN, WHO EVEN OVERFLOWED INTO THE DOCK.

It is likely that the court will adjourn to the accused's house tomorrow to inspect the "death chamber" and other grim fittings, where he is said to have disposed of his victims' bodies.

Petiot stated during questioning that he and his resistance group provided a man named Guernsey, victim No. 3, who disappeared from his home in Paris in January, 1942, with false papers to go to Argentina, and that he had received code letters from the man since he arrived in Buenos Aires.

The President of the court said the French police had called Buenos Aires and no trace could be found of the man, to which the accused retorted that the Argentine was "well known to be a German colony."

During to-day's exchanges, the counsel representing the relatives of one of the victims, said: "Every time you mention some one who can testify to the truth of what you say, he has either disappeared or is dead." When the counsel for the relatives demanded again to-day that he give names in his evidence, Petiot rolled back his cuffs with an elegant gesture and said dramatically: "I am a gentleman, and when I have said 'No' once, I do not change my mind. (Yesterday he refused to give the names of his associates.)"

#### Bad Frenchmen

Petiot told the court that he and his organization executed two

men and their wives, informers of the Gestapo, with pieces of rubber tubing filled with lead, at the home of one of his comrades. He told the court that four men and five women among his victims were "bad Frenchmen and Frenchwomen." Their money, he said, was still in the pockets of their clothes, or hidden under their coat lapels.

The court decided that the suitcases containing these victims, which are piled on one side of the court, should be examined at once.

#### All Confused

When the court resumed, the clerk began opening five suitcases, produced a dinner jacket and other clothes belonging to a victim named Adrien, whom Petiot claims to have executed as a "collaborator," but a search of two suitcases revealed no money, and further search of the remaining three suitcases was abandoned after the public prosecutor said: "I did not say the money was sewn in the clothes of these specific victims. I said the victims had money on them when they were killed."

The court was impressed by the unerring facility with which Petiot identified the suitcases in the great pile.

For the first time since the trial began he asked permission to sit down.

During the questioning about nine Jewish victims, various counsel referred to them by various names by which they had been known in Paris, and Petiot said: "Please refer each one by the name by which I knew them, otherwise I become all confused." The trial will be resumed tomorrow afternoon.—Reuter.

### Hong Kong At Far East Food Talks

Rangoon, March 21.  
Lord Killalee, who has arrived in Singapore and who has been charged by the British Government to investigate the critical food situation in South-East Asia with the view to suggest urgent relief measures, has decided to hold a conference of the principal British authorities in South-East Asia, it was announced here to-day.

The conference, it is expected, will be attended by the governors of Ceylon, Malaya, Borneo and Hong Kong, representatives of the government of India, the British representative in Bangkok and by British military and foreign service representatives from French Indo-China and the Netherlands East Indies.

The object of this preliminary conference is to prepare an agenda for the main Singapore conference, and will open on or about March 25. The main Singapore conference is expected to begin in the middle of April.—Reuter.

### New Chairman Of Soviet Presidium

Moscow, March 21.  
Nikolai Shvernik, 58, is the new chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. He has been first vice-chairman since February 1, 1944. Shvernik, who has been a member of the Communist Party since 1902 and who became the People's Commissar of workers and peasants inspection in 1929 was also named a Secretary of the Communist Party, of the Central Committee in 1926.

In 1929 he was elected chairman of the Central Committee of the Metal Union and in 1930, he became general secretary of the Union Soviet of Trades Unions. He was given the order of Lenin on January 24, 1946 for successfully carrying out the government assignment of providing a working force for industry construction and transportation during the war. Shvernik is the son of a janitor. In his new post—which is generally called that of the President of the Soviet Union—he succeeds Mikhail Kalinin, 71, who resigned because of failing eyesight. Kalinin is known as the "Grand Old Man of the Soviet Union" and has held the office for 27 years. Kalinin and Stalin, both of whom greeted the new chairman of the Council of Ministers, were given an ovation by the Supreme Soviet Presidium before the first postwar session adjourned.

Among the seven vice-chairmen named to the Council of Ministers was Marshal Lavrenti Beria, often mentioned as the possible successor to Stalin. He was also named to the Political Bureau, the influential policy-making body of the Communist party. A. F. Gorin was re-elected the secretary of the presidium, while Ivan T. Golovkov was re-elected the president of the Supreme Court.—Associated Press.

### U.S. Assures Turkey

Istanbul, March 21.  
Reports here to-day said that the long interview between the Turkish Prime Minister and the United States Ambassador, was believed to be connected with assurances given by Washington to Turkey. The meeting took place on Monday.—Reuter.

### COMMUNISTS IN GOVERNMENT

Ottawa, Mar. 21.  
A member of the Canadian Parliament asserted yesterday that the Canadian Government service is "shot through and through" with Communists and Communist sympathisers.

Scion Low, head of the Social Credit group in Parliament, made a statement in connection with the Moscow-directed espionage network uncovered in the dominion.

He said that the "Liberal" government of Prime Minister King stands charged to-day with gross negligence in the conduct of affairs as a result of which spy rings have grown up in this country.

Low questioned whether there had been an investigation of the background of such employees, before they were given "responsible positions and key responsibilities." Associated Press.

### In Germany To-Day: REAL DISASTER YET TO COME

(By Boris Ridel)

BERNE, MARCH 21.  
PASTOR MARTIN NIEMOELLER, 54-YEAR-OLD GERMAN PROTESTANT LEADER, WHO SPENT SEVEN YEARS IN CONCENTRATION CAMPS UNDER THE NAZI REGIME, TOLD ME TO-DAY: "THE REAL DISASTER IN GERMANY IS YET TO COME. I AM CONVINCED THAT THE REAL MISERY IN THE GERMAN SITUATION IS ONLY JUST BEGINNING TO LOOM UP, THAT THE REAL CATASTROPHE OF THE GERMAN POSITION HAS NOT YET REVEALED ITSELF. ONLY VERY FEW PEOPLE HAVE GRASPED THE FOREBODING THAT ONE DAY OUR NATION OF 60,000,000 PEOPLE WILL FIND ITSELF IN UTTER DARKNESS, IN A COMPLETE VOID."

Pastor Niemöller has been attending the World Conference of Protestant Orthodox Church leaders in Switzerland, and I talked with him on the eve of his departure for Germany.

His declaration is the first statement to be made by German leaders since the end of the war. It represents the pastor's first public reaction to the present situation in Germany.

Niemöller said he believed the political parties as they were known in Germany to-day would eventually disappear. "I visualize future representation based rather on local professional groups than on national parties." He added: "For the time being one can only pave the way for the disappearance of the Nazi ideology and the only means of reaching the young now is with Germany. There are still forces in Germany to-day who try to exploit the material difficulties of the occupation powers with propaganda which tries to prove that Western civilisation is done for and that the Nazis, or some other totalitarian regime has taken its place. Such kind of propaganda will lead to new disasters, not only in Germany, but in the whole of Europe. This shows the immense responsibilities which fall on the shoulders of the individuals who are trying to create a new order in Germany."

God's judgment  
The pastor speaking about the Allied Control Council said: "Naziism has successfully infiltrated into German suspicion of all foreigners and, therefore, the task of the intellectual regeneration should be carried out as far

as possible by Germans themselves. At the same time, it would be useful if declarations by the Church leaders and German intellectuals could find a wider hearing in Germany. I will try to open the eyes of the German people, and it will be the main task to show that we have the duty of accepting our suffering as God's judgment."

He said that the Germany of to-day is fertile ground for any propaganda which offers him better conditions of living. "In fact, such propaganda is the last life-buoy within reach. German grips it with all his might. The utterly emotional reaction to everything now current in Germany naturally carries immense dangers with it."

Asked about the problem of German guilt, the Pastor said: "The middle-aged people are willing to hear about the guilt of the German people, but the young ones, as long as they have not been given a goal in life, something worth while to which they can devote both their intellectual and physical energy, will remain susceptible to the poison of Nazism indelible in their veins. In the present situation, the Nazi idea will become the last aim to which the young people cling, and they will hang on to it until something new has been offered to them, in which they can put their belief."—Reuter.

Athens, March 21.  
Sir Clifford John Norton, new British Ambassador to Greece, to-day presented his credentials to Archbishop Damaskinos, Regent of Greece.—Reuter.

### U.S. Still Refuses

PARIS, MAR. 21.  
The American Ambassador, Mr. Jefferson Caffery, this afternoon handed to the French Foreign Minister, M. Georges Bidault, the American reply to the second French note in favour of raising the Spanish issue before the Security Council.

The American reply reiterated the earlier American objections against this procedure. With the British and American Governments having twice refused the French suggestions, the French Government will have to decide at its next meeting on Friday whether it will, nevertheless, go ahead and raise the matter at the Security Council.

According to French official circles there is nothing in the temporary regulations of the U.N.O. which will prevent the French Government bringing the matter up at the last minute in time for the Security Council meeting on March 26.—Reuter.

Cairo, March 21.  
Sir Ronald Campbell, new British Ambassador to Egypt, tonight arrived in Cairo, where he will present his credentials to King Farouk before starting on the talks for revision of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty.—Reuter.

### Food Riots Begin In Hamburg

Hamburg, March 21.  
The first signs of food riots among hungry German civilians were reported yesterday by the German Police of Hamburg who dispersed mobplundering a railway goods train and breaking into bakeries.

Nearly 200 civilians raided a train, ripping open bags of oats. Seven bakery shops were broken into by groups of 15 to 20 persons who stole bread.

Police dispersed a group of about 150 Germans assembled in front of a Hamburg bakery shop.

British authorities ordered that persons caught plundering goods and coal trains, or even loitering on railway embankments without permits would be sent to emergency camps for "trial" as "train thieves." Associated Press.

#### BERLIN DRIVE

Berlin, Mar. 21.  
Unarmed Americans were forced indoors late last night when the U.S. Army threw a light cordon around the sector of Berlin in what apparently was a drive to round up undesirable.

Unofficially it was reported that military police were seeking all military personnel at large without official leave, and that the massive might be the start of a new drive on black marketeers.—Associated Press.

NAAFI PRESENTS  
ENSA ENTERTAINMENTS FOR H.M. FORCES  
AT  
ENSA STAR THEATRE  
"CHINESE CRACKERS"  
NIGHTLY AT 7.30 P.M.

HONG KONG SERVICES RACE CLUB  
A  
MILITARY RACE MEETING  
in aid of  
The Commander-in-Chief's  
FUND FOR THE DISTRESSED OF HONG KONG  
will be held at  
HAPPY VALLEY RACE COURSE  
ON SUNDAY, 24TH MARCH  
FIRST SADDLING BELL 1.30 P.M.  
AN ADDITIONAL PARI-MUTUEL  
will be in operation in the Members Enclosure.  
TOTE DOUBLE ON 2nd & 4th RACES.

HURDLE RACE FOR HEAVY WEIGHT CLASS PONIES.  
Entrances ..... Public Enclosure \$1.60 including Tea  
Members ..... \$3.00  
There are a limited number of Boxes available upon application to the Clerk of the Course, Major T. Ritchie, H.Q. Land Forces.  
Wing Comdr. F. W. CHADWICK, D.F.C.,  
Secretary, H.K.S.R.C.  
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SHOWING TO-DAY **KING'S** AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.  
THE ROUSING ROMANTIC STAR-TEAM



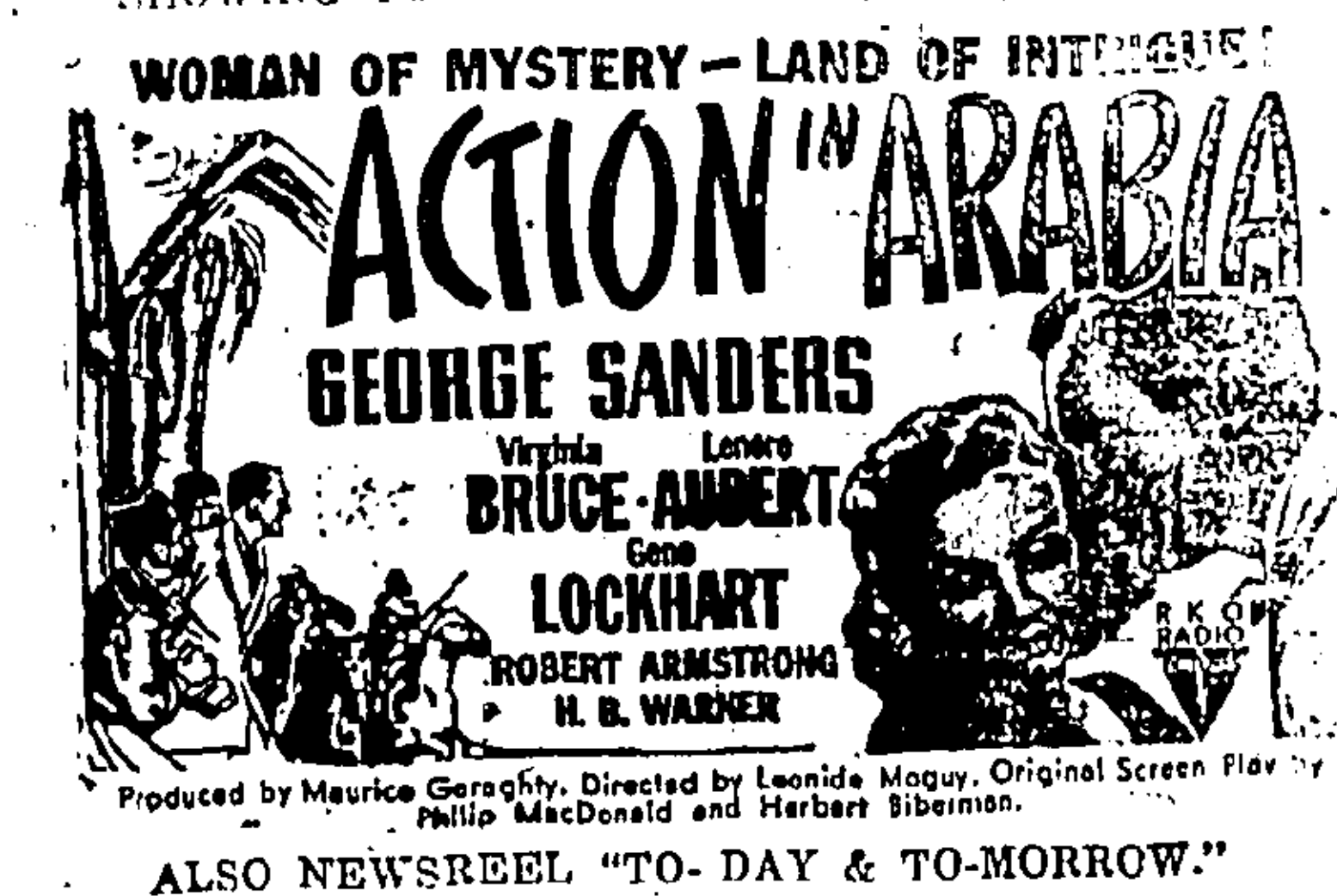
Clark GABLE  
Lana TURNER  
"SOMEWHERE I'LL FIND YOU"  
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture  
ALSO: LATEST METRO-GOLDWYN MAYER NEWSREEL

SHOWING TO-DAY **QUEEN'S** AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.  
THRILLING ADVENTURE PAGANS LOVE!



ALSO NEWSREEL "Mr. Churchill in Miami"

**CENTRAL THEATRE**  
SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.  
WOMAN OF MYSTERY—LAND OF INTROUBLE



ALSO NEWSREEL "TO-DAY & TO-MORROW"

SHOWING TO-DAY **ALHAMBRA** AT 2.30, 5.00, 7.00 & 9.00 P.M.

ATOM BOMB! THE END OF THE ROAD THAT BEGAN WITH THE MARCH OF DEATH!



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SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.00, 7.00 & 9.00 P.M.  
THE RECORD BREAKING PICTURE IN MOTION PICTURE HISTORY

"BATHING BEAUTY"  
(IN TECHNICOLOR)  
Starring RED SKELTON  
M-G-M's Most Spectacular Water Carnival!

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4 SHOWS: 2.30, 5.15, 7.15, 9.15  
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DOROTHY LAMOUR  
ARTHUR DE CORDOVA  
In Paramount's romantic-comedy  
"A MEDAL FOR BENNY"  
With Frank McHugh and others  
— Commencing To-morrow —  
"HOSTAGES"

New York, Mar. 21.  
The Journal of Commerce predicted a worldwide shortage of edible fats and oils will continue until the middle of 1947. It added that "vegetable oil, produced from the seeds of the soybean, is the most important source of vegetable oil for the world."—Associated Press.

## Stimson's Disclosure

# America Planned To Attack Japan First

WASHINGTON, MAR. 21.  
FORMER SECRETARY OF WAR HENRY STIMSON HAS DISCLOSED THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S "WAR CABINET" HAD DISCUSSED AND REJECTED NINE DAYS BEFORE PEARL HARBOR AN AMERICAN ATTACK ON THE JAPANESE "WITHOUT FURTHER WARNING."  
STIMSON RECOUNTED THIS IN A STATEMENT SENT TO THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING JAPAN'S SURPRISE BLOW ON DEC. 7, 1941. THE COMMITTEE MADE STIMSON'S STATEMENT PUBLIC YESTERDAY.

## British Position On Greece

London, Mar. 21.  
An official statement issued to-night said that the British Government had always been in favor of the earliest possible elections in Greece, and they will remain so. It added that the British Government did not take the view that the state of security in Greece would improve if the elections were postponed for two months, and the reconstruction of the country would be hampered.  
On the question of electoral lists, the Government are informed, and it is admitted, that in most districts they are very good. It should be borne in mind that there are at present in Greece Allied observers, nearly 1,000 strong.  
The Soviet Government were asked to provide observers. It is regretted that they declined. This is not a single list election. There are at present 14 parties in the field. The statement concludes that the British Government's advice had been given on the basis of the firm agreements, clear understanding and fulfillment of their obligations to the Greek people.—Reuter.

## Mr. Bevin On Lebanon

London, March 21.  
The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, told questioners in the House of Commons yesterday that Britain's agreement to keep troops in the Lebanon as long as France does had been superseded by "an undertaking to the Security Council to withdraw British troops as soon as practicable."  
He said Britain has made no protest to France over the French arrangement to keep her troops in the Lebanon until April 1, 1947, and declared both France and Britain promised the Security Council they would withdraw "as soon as practicable."  
Mr. Bevin added "It is not for us to determine the time required for this operation by the French authorities," and disclosed "nevertheless we have offered them our help in the way of transport."  
The French argued there were a certain number of difficulties. Mr. Bevin explained in reply to Labourite P. Sinker question whether there was any reason why the French should not withdraw at the same time.—Associated Press.

## INDONESIANS HAVE JAP PLANES

Batavia, Mar. 21.  
The crew of an R.A.F. Catalina plane yesterday reported that 60 Japanese single-engine planes have been seen parked at a Jozjakarta airfield in central Java with three in the air and another taxiing.  
Unofficial conjecture here is that the planes are hidden in a region closely guarded by the Indonesian Nationalist forces.  
Meanwhile, one British soldier was killed and another wounded in a skirmish between British and Indonesian forces near Surabaya.—Associated Press.

## CATHAY

TO-DAY'S ATTRACTION  
At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.  
Your Sweetheart Star Sings  
"ALWAYS IN MY HEART"  
with Kay Francis and Walter Huston

## Fighting It Batavia

Batavia, Mar. 21.  
The Samarang area on the north coast of central Java was shaken by an artillery duel early to-day when Allied guns replied to Indonesian bombardment.  
According to an official report, Indonesian troop movements were observed in the area.  
At Bandung, Indonesian extremists attacked a concentration camp, killing one man and wounding three others. They also attacked positions held by Indian troops south of the town.  
Indonesians, using tanks and artillery, attacked British patrols near the naval base of Surabaya in eastern Java.  
A British convoy, which was heavily attacked soon after leaving Bandung yesterday arrived at Batavia to-day, having successfully covered its 120 miles journey.  
The third meeting between Dr. Sutan Sjahrir, Indonesian Prime Minister, and Dr. van Mook, Lieutenant-Governor General of the Netherlands East Indies, which was to have taken place to-day to discuss Indonesia's own future, has been postponed as the necessary preparation work has not been completed.  
The Dutch parliamentary mission to investigate conditions in Java arrived in Batavia to-day by air.—Reuter.

## LADY SANDFORD'S SUICIDE

St. Martin, Oxfordshire, March 21.  
Lady Sandford, wife of Lord Sandford, was found dead by hanging at her home here.  
She had been in ill-health for two years and said to be suffering from after-war strain. In her youth, she was associated with the suffragette movement.  
Lord Sandford, who was informed of the tragedy, was formerly Treasurer of the King's household and represented Sandhurst, Oxfordshire, as Conservative member for 23 years.—Reuter.

## Common Pool For World's Food?

Atlantic City, March 21.  
The World's mounting food crisis is rapidly crystallizing opinion here at the UNRRA's fourth council meeting that all the world's food supplies must be forced into a common pool from which the nations may share.

All supplying nations which may include any Latin-Americans and some neutrals such as Sweden and Switzerland are being considered but the U.S.S.R. is foremost on the list. The U.S.S.R. offered for sale to France 400,000 tons of wheat and 100,000 tons of barley.  
Russia failed to reply to far to the UNRRA query whether it could supply any wheat to help out liberated countries. Assistant Secretary of State William Clayton told the Council, "there is no room for doubt that the Combined Food Board would be a better body if Russia were to join and pool in its information of food supplies."  
Russia's chief delegate here, N. I. Feonov, in an interview said he lacked information on the government will respond to the discussion. Feonov criticized the Combined Food Board's allotments.—Associated Press.

## PRINCESS MAKES A CONQUEST

Enniskillen, Ulster, Mar. 21.  
Princess Elizabeth continued her conquest of Ulster hearts to-day when she made a 200-mile drive through the heart of Northern Ireland.  
She set out from Government House, Hillsborough, in the morning, with her uncle and aunt, Lord and Lady Granville, over a route that took her through four of the six counties—Down, Antrim, Tyrone and Fermanagh. Everywhere in the little towns and villages, at the gates of farm houses and cottages, Ulster men, women and children welcomed her with cheers.  
The Princess, smartly dressed in doll grey, waved and smiled to the crowds.  
In Portlough and at Dungannon, there were particularly

## Vanadium Discovery

Durango, Mar. 21.  
Mining engineers here say that the world's largest supply of vanadium ore has been discovered northwest of Durango in south-western Colorado. They added that the ore is "exceptionally high" in its content of uranium, which is an essential in the manufacture of the atomic bomb.

The western representative of the Vanadium Corporation of America, Robert Sterling, said, however, he doubted such a discovery had been made at Durango and expressed his belief that the reported discovery was mistaken.  
Experts in Durango, on the other hand, express their belief that the discovery is the mother lode of all vanadium deposits in Western Colorado and Eastern Utah and that all vanadium mining so far has been merely on the edge of the lode.  
One expert said that "there is enough vanadium there to harden all the steel that will be manufactured for the next 25 years and to provide enough uranium to blow the world out of existence."  
The estimate made was 1,000,000 tons of five per cent vanadium ore.—Associated Press.

enthusiastic scenes. The Princess went into the girls' school at Dungannon and after taking a cup of coffee heard the school girls sing to her: "Come back to Ulster, dear Princess"—Reuter.

## LEE THEATRE



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## Call To Talk It Over

New York, Mar. 21.  
Secretary Wallace called for a "clear statement of facts" back of the "recent actions" of the Soviet government which have been so disturbing and which are feeding the current talk of war.  
He counselled cool judgment on the part of the United States and said that Russia disclaims aggressive intentions.  
Urging a special effort to talk things over with the Soviet leaders Wallace said: "I think we can make it clear to the Russian government that no country, however, powerful in a military or economic way, can dominate by mere force even the smallest countries for very long. Russia can't ride roughshod over Eastern Europe and get away with it any more than we could in Latin America or England, or India or Africa."  
Wallace spoke at a dinner honouring W. Averell Harriman, retired Ambassador to Russia.—Associated Press.

## Still No Cabinet In Belgium

London, Mar. 21.  
The Belgian Government of M. Paul Henri Spaak failed to obtain a vote of confidence in the Belgian Parliament to-day, the Brussels Radio announced.  
The Radio added that Socialists and Communists voted in favour of the motion supporting the Spaak Government, but the Christian-Socialists opposed it and the Liberals abstained.  
After the voting, it was announced that 29 votes had been given for the Government and 90 against, with 16 abstentions. A Communist deputy then said that his vote had not been recorded and that he had voted for the Government.  
It is not yet known whether M. Spaak will offer his resignation to Prince Charles (Regent), without first having further consultations with the leaders of other political parties.  
Belgium, one month after the general election, is still without a strong government, and observers to-night consider that complicated negotiations for the formation of a new Coalition lie ahead.—Reuter.

## MOST POWERFUL CARRIER

Belfast, March 21.  
Princess Elisabeth smashed a bottle of Australian wine across the stern of the largest British aircraft carrier and murmured "I christen thee H.M.S. Eagle."  
People from throughout Northern Ireland came to see the slim young woman who may rule them as Queen some day. She wore green on this, her first trip from the mainland without her parents.  
Details of the Eagle are secret. Officials said that it will be one of the most powerful units in the Royal Navy.—Associated Press.

## NEW CONSTITUTION

Paris, March 21.  
The French Cabinet has decided to hold the national elections on June 2.  
The Constituent Assembly will urge speed in work on the new constitution so that it can be presented to the people not later than May 5. If the constitution is approved on May 5 the referendum national elections will set up a permanent French government. If the constitution is disapproved, a new Constituent Assembly will be elected.—Associated Press.

## TORY WIN

London, March 21.  
The combined universities by-election was won to-day by Mr. H. G. Stranges, Conservative, with 5,489 votes against 5,124 for the Independent candidate, Mr. Stocks, thus showing a Conservative gain from the Independent.  
The election was caused by the death of the Independent member, Miss Eleanor Rathbone, in January.—Reuter.

## M.P.'S TO VISIT LOW COUNTRIES

London, Mar. 21.  
The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, said in reply to a question in the House of Commons yesterday that he would be glad to make arrangements at a suitable time for members of Parliament to visit Belgium and Czechoslovakia.  
Labourite Ernest Davies, who asked the question, said invitations had been received from those countries for Britain to send all-party delegations.—Associated Press.

## 57 TOO MANY

Canberra, Mar. 21.  
The Australian commission which flew to Rabaul to investigate conditions aboard the Japanese repatriation ship Yokusaki reported yesterday to Parliament that the ship was overloaded by only 57 persons when it left Sydney.  
The investigation was made after sharp criticism of the government for allowing the vessel to leave, being alleged as dangerously overloaded.—Associated Press.

## SPY TRIAL

Toronto, March 21.  
Preliminary hearings of espionage charges against the seven persons named by the Royal Commission will open on March 28, it was announced to-day.  
The defendants have elected to be tried by jury.—Reuter.

New York, Mar. 21.  
The American Petroleum Institute reported daily average gross crude oil exports to the United States rose 10,000 barrels last week for a total output of 2,144,444 barrels, compared with 2,134,444 barrels the week before. The institute reported that 84.3 per cent of the petroleum was refined.—Associated Press.



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24, 25.

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luxury goods as now shown by  
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Central. Also unopened directly  
from Sweden "Pine" pure silk  
embroidered pajamas, kimono  
etc. with "Pine" embroidery.  
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ing rates:

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Special rates will be given for  
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## PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned has re-  
ceived instructions from the  
Custodian of Property to sell by  
Public Auction commencing at  
10.30 a.m. on SATURDAY, the  
23rd March, 1946, at the pre-  
mises of

Mackie Wharf, North Point,  
(behind Commercial Press Ltd.)

A Large Quantity of Iron Scrap,  
except two Boulders marked  
"Yuen Hing" in Chinese

The above Premises will be  
open to inspection on 21st and  
22nd March, 1946, between 10.00  
a.m. and 5.00 p.m. and between 2.00  
p.m. and 4.00 p.m.

The Auction is subject to the  
Conditions of Sale published in the  
Gazette, except that three  
weeks will be allowed for re-  
newal.

Hong Kong, Mar. 22, 1946.  
A. E. R. de SOUSA,  
Auctioneer.

# Decline In Imports From Shanghai

Hong Kong commission  
houses dealing in Shanghai  
goods report a sharp decline in  
imports since the operation of  
the new financial order requir-  
ing bills to be drawn through  
a designated exchange bank be-  
fore export duty declarations are  
accepted by the Customs.  
Until the new order came  
into effect, it was the practice  
for shippers to send goods to  
Hong Kong on open account,  
leaving the financial settlement  
to be effected later, generally  
after sale. Now that import-  
ers are required to pay the  
drafts drawn on them before  
they can take delivery of goods,  
most of them were either not  
prepared or not inclined to  
agree to this financial outlay.  
It is said that the last two  
arrivals from Shanghai brought  
less than one-third of the nor-  
mal quantity of goods for Hong  
Kong.

## CHICAGO GRAINS

Chicago, Mar. 21.  
So much uncertainty hovered over  
traders at the close of the day  
that they waited for the  
situation to clarify. The transactions  
were the lightest in days.  
Traders drifted, with one easing off.  
Usually heavy May rice hardly stirred  
although it was steady to firm, despite  
weakness at Winnipeg. Offerings of  
wheat, corn and barley were negligible  
or absent.  
Wheat and corn finished at ceilings.  
Oats were unchanged to 1/8 below  
Tuesday's closing. Rice was 1/8  
down to 1/4. Barley was unchanged.  
—Associated Press.

Washington, Mar. 21.  
The civilian production administration  
reported automobile passenger car pro-  
duction dropped to 47,666 vehicles in  
February, 19, 119 below January.  
—Associated Press.

New York, Mar. 21.  
Western Electric Company announced  
it was turning out civilian telephones at  
the highest rate in history at the end  
of 1945. Its net income for 1945 was  
\$12,126,166, equal to \$2.52 a common  
share. —Associated Press.

## NOTICE

The offices of THOMAS LE  
C. KUEN & CO., CERTIFIED  
ACCOUNTANTS, formerly of  
1st floor, Gloucester Building,  
have now been removed to  
Rooms 115-116, 1st floor, Wind-  
sor House, Victoria, Hong Kong.  
THOMAS LE C. KUEN,  
A.L.A.A.  
Telephone 22570.  
Hong Kong 15th March, 1946.

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON,

## TELEPHONE NUMBERS

31101 Manager's Office  
31102 Fire Department  
31103 Marine Department and  
General Office.

## BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION (HONG KONG)

## NOTICE

To Mr. Chung Siu Ting  
(鍾少庭) Occupant of Large  
House on D.D. 124, known as  
"Ho Lo" (何羅), Lots Nos.  
1996, 1997, 1998 & 1999.

You are hereby requested to  
bring the keys of the above-men-  
tioned house to me as soon as  
possible, at Peninsula Hotel, 1st  
Floor.

J. P. MILLER, Major,  
Billeting & Accommodation  
Officer, Room 102, Peninsula  
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month bank.

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# World Bank To Make Loans

SAVANNAH, MAR. 21.

THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE DELE-  
GATES, TO-DAY HOMEWARD BOUND, ARE CONFID-  
ENT THAT BOTH THE WORLD BANK AND THE  
MONETARY FUND WILL BE IN OPERATION BY AU-  
TUMN.

TREASURY SECRETARY VINSON FORECAST THAT THE  
BANK WILL HAVE MADE "SUBSTANTIAL LOANS"  
PARTICULARLY FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF  
WAR SHATTERED COUNTRIES, BY THE END OF  
THIS YEAR.

Other delegates estimated that  
the probable loans by that time  
will be \$1,000,000,000 to  
\$2,000,000,000 with China ex-  
pected to be one of the earliest  
applicants.

The world bank expects that  
only a small percentage of the  
total subscriptions will be called  
in during the early stages of  
operations. The bank further  
expects to "do" some issues of

world bank bonds, probably  
starting with "test issues" in  
September or October. State and  
Treasury department officials  
predict the loans will all like  
"hot cakes" to American inves-  
tors, but it is planned to float  
only small offerings of perhaps  
100,000,000 bonds at the out-  
set.

Later on, issues of foreign  
nations may be offered with  
world bank backing and guaran-  
teeing them. Thirty-seven mem-  
ber nations share liability for  
any default on loans made by  
the bank. If all 45 Bretton  
Woods signatories join, the as-  
sets of the bank will be \$9,100,-  
000,000 and the fund will be  
\$8,800,000,000 but Russia, New  
Zealand, and some others have  
not ratified the Bretton Woods  
agreement.

## The Problems

Among the problems facing  
the two institutions are—  
whether Italy and other enemy  
countries shall be admitted in  
spite of the lack of war treaty  
and the setting of a par value  
on currencies. The pact pro-  
vide only slight changes in cur-  
rency valuations to be allowed  
after the par set to prevent  
"competitive depreciation" of  
a country's reduction of the cur-  
rency value in order to make  
its goods sell more cheaply  
abroad. This would cut into the  
markets of other nations.

The present of the bank and  
the manager of the fund are still  
not selected. The conference  
governors elected seven execu-  
tive directors for the bank and  
seven for the fund to go with  
the directorship seats automati-  
cally, accorded to the United  
States, Britain, China, France  
and India.

Treasury Secretary Vinson  
closed the conference with the  
declaration that the "fund and  
bank" are now established and  
beginning "to breathe as a liv-  
ing organism." Representatives  
of eight nations praised their  
work done within the last 10  
days. —Associated Press.

# N.Y. STOCK MARKETS

New York, March 21.  
Last hour buying yesterday in  
the New York stock market re-  
vealed an irregular trend and  
lifted prices of Steels, Motors,  
Rails, Tobacco and Utilities from  
fractions to over two points.  
Dealings were slow most of the  
session but picked up on the late  
picture. The buying off-set the  
previous day's sharp decline.

Volume of business for the day  
was 1,200,000 shares.  
Although international develop-  
ments were still uncertain, buyers  
took a healthier view of the whole  
picture. The buying off-set the  
previous day's sharp decline.

Lawrence Jones averages stood at  
73.64 with Industrials at 195.53,  
Rails 93.30 and Utilities 40.97.  
Closing quotations for the day  
were as follows:—  
Adams Express \$20 1/2  
Alaska Juneau \$9 1/2  
American Can \$92 1/2  
American Smelting \$68  
American Telephone \$190 1/2  
American Tobacco \$91 1/2  
Anaconda Copper \$46 1/2  
Armour \$13 1/2  
Aviation Corporation \$12  
Baldwin Locomotive \$32 1/2  
Barnard \$28 1/2  
Bendix Aviation \$56 1/2  
Bethlehem Steel \$102 1/2  
Boeing Airplane \$32 1/2  
Borden Co. \$53 1/2  
Canadian Pacific \$10 1/2  
C.I. Case \$41 1/2  
Chrysler \$124 1/2  
Colgate's \$47 1/2  
Commercial Solvents \$20 1/2  
Corn Products \$65 1/2  
Dupont de Nemours \$104 1/2  
Eastman Kodak \$240  
Electric Power & Light \$22 1/2  
General Electric \$40 1/2  
General Motors \$73 1/2  
Goodyear \$79  
Goodrich \$68 1/2  
Hormel's \$51 1/2  
International Harvester \$98  
International Paper Co. \$44 1/2  
Johns-Manville \$148  
Kennecott Copper \$53 1/2  
Montgomery Ward \$85 1/2  
National Distillers \$72 1/2  
National Lead \$36 1/2  
New York Central \$27 1/2  
Packard Motor \$10 1/2  
Pan American Airlines \$21 1/2  
Pennsylvania Railroad \$45 1/2  
Rockwell Corporation \$18  
Rohm & Co. \$32 1/2  
Republic Steel \$32 1/2  
Reynolds Tobacco \$41 1/2  
Schlumberger \$53 1/2

# BRIDGE NOTES

Today's hand, a good demonstration  
of card play, was played by George  
Rappe, son of the famous orchestra  
conductor, and one of the younger  
bridge stars.

South, Dealer  
East-West vulnerable  
B. 8 4 8  
H. A J 8  
D. A Q J 8 7  
C. 7 6

B. K Q 7 5  
H. K 10 7 2  
D. 5 4  
C. K 6 2

B. A  
H. Q 9 5 4  
D. 10 9 2  
C. A Q J 3

The bidding  
South West North East  
1H. 18. 2D. 3H.  
Pass Pass Pass Pass  
4 West opened the King of spades,  
and Mr. Rappe won with the Ace. He  
then led a low heart and successfully  
finessed dummy's Jack. A club finesse  
next led to West's King, and the  
spade return forced South to ruff.  
Now the six of hearts was led, West  
played the seven, and dummy finessed  
the eight.

The reason for this deep finesse was  
that if East could win the trick, there  
would be only one trump left out,  
and the trump Ace could pick that up  
whenever South wanted to do so.  
And if East couldn't win the tricks as  
was the case, the finesse was necessary  
to avoid the loss of two trump tricks.  
West could have made the play much  
harder for Mr. Rappe by putting up  
the heart ten, but played the low  
heart in the hope that the trump Ace  
would be played.

After winning the eight of hearts,  
Mr. Rappe abandoned trumps, returning  
to his hand with a club to lead the  
ten of diamonds. East properly refused  
to take his king, and the nine of di-  
amonds was then finessed, and East  
took his King. East then led ten of  
clubs, moving South's last high club.  
A trump lead at this point would  
have lost the game for South, but he  
carefully led his last diamond. West  
could ruff, but could not prevent South  
from getting to dummy with the trump  
Ace to discard the losing club on a  
long diamond.

Yesterday you were Oswald Jacoby's  
partner and, with neither side vulnerable,  
you held:

B. K 10 7 0  
H. Q 5 4  
D. 0  
C. K J 9 8 3

The bidding:  
Jacoby Schenken You Maier  
1S. Pass 3C. Pass  
18. Pass 3C. Pass  
ANSWER: With three spades, that  
was the point of bidding two clubs at  
your last turn. By temporarily first  
and then raising spades, you show a  
hand about midway between a single  
and a double raise.

Score 100 per cent for three  
spades, 80 per cent for four spades, 0  
for any other bid.

QUESTION

To-day you are David Bruce Bur-  
stone's partner and, with neither side  
vulnerable, you hold:

B. K 10 7  
H. Q 5 4  
D. 6  
C. A Q J 9 8 3

The bidding:  
Burnstone Jacoby You Schenken  
1S. Pass 3C. Pass  
18. Pass 3C. Pass  
What do you bid? (Answer  
To-morrow)

## COPPER STRIKES

New York, Mar. 21.  
Strikes in the nation's cop-  
per mines threaten to further  
aggravate the already serious  
copper shortage in the United  
States, it was reported yester-  
day.

The February output of raw  
and refined copper dropped to  
its lowest level since 1935 with  
domestic mine and custom  
smelting primary and second-  
ary production at 41,818 tons,  
off 16,965 tons from January  
and the smallest output since  
July 1933. Refined copper  
dropped 25,414 tons to a total  
of 43,584 tons, the lowest since  
August 1933. — Associated  
Press.

Winnipeg, Mar. 21.  
May rice 3 3/4; oats, May and July,  
5 1/2; barley, May and July, 6 1/2.  
Flour unchanged. — Associated Press.

New Orleans, Mar. 21.  
Cotton futures closed yesterday 1/8  
higher to 10 lower, May 26 1/2 bid;  
July 26 1/2 bid; October 26 1/2; December  
26 1/2; March 26 1/2; spot un-  
changed, middling 1/4. — Associated  
Press.

Sears, Roebuck Co. \$41 1/2  
Shell Oil \$33  
Socomevacum \$16  
Southern Pacific \$50 1/2  
Standard Brands \$47 1/2  
Standard Oil of California \$45 1/2  
Standard Oil of N. Jersey \$45 1/2  
Studebaker \$30 1/2  
Union Bag \$26  
Union Carbide \$100 1/2  
U.S. Rubber \$67  
U.S. Steel \$33 1/2  
Westinghouse \$33 1/2  
Youngstown Sheet & Tube \$33 1/2  
—Associated Press.

# JARDINE, MATHEW & CO., LTD.



I.C.S.N. Co.'s S.S. "ESANG" to SHANGHAI 2 p.m. 24th March  
L.S.C.N. Co.'s S.S. "WINGSANG" to SWATOW 2 p.m. 23rd March

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M.V. "HICKORY CREST" (Store Ship) Mackie's Wharf  
S.S. "WINGSANG" H.K. Praya

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For Passages other than Saloon to Swatow and Shanghai  
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Messrs. NAM TAI

127, Des Voeux Road, Central, Telephone 20116

For Passages other than Saloon by S.S. "FATSHAN,"  
please apply to:—

THE CHINA TRAVEL SERVICE, Telephone 31116.

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Singapore on 22nd March.

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# The East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

of Copenhagen.

## OUTWARDS:

m.s. "Mongolia" due at Hongkong: about 4th April  
m.s. "Kina" due at Hongkong: middle of June

## HOMEWARDS:

M.S. "MONGOLIA"

loading here second half of April

for

Antwerp, Rotterdam, Copenhagen and probably  
Oslo, Gothenburg

For further particulars apply to:—

# The East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

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## "Destroy Every Atom Bomb We Have"

Washington, March 21.

Senator Claude Pepper, Democrat of Georgia, yesterday told the Senate that the "UNO is not on its way out of this web of fear." He said the big-three must re-establish their unity outside the UNO through an unprecedented conference of their Generals, workers, businessmen and statesmen.

The Senator said that before such a conference the United States "should destroy every atomic bomb we have and smash every facility we possess" for making it.

Pepper warned "we are hurtling toward war again." — Associated Press.

His proposed big-three conference would deal with all matters necessary to eliminate distrust among the United States, Russia and Britain.

Pepper urged — (1) all knowledge of atomic energy "should be freely poured into international channels of science," (2) Russia to have "fair access" to oil in the Middle East and other "territories outside her homeland as to the other big two." He said this would implement the Atlantic Charter's promise of equal access to raw materials.

(3) All "strategic bases and areas of the world" will be under joint occupation, through the Security Council.

(4) The United States to grant loans needed for "peaceful purposes" including the \$6,000,000,000 that Russia requested.

### Hurling To War

Pepper said that in refusing the loan it would "drive Russia to tightening its economy, to restricting instead of extending liberties and the liberties of the standard of living" and force a Russian revolution that "her future must be made only through her own strength."

In this connection, Government officials said the United States had sent a representative to discuss a one-billion dollar credit but the Soviets balked at some of the conditions including the American request for a review of Russian economic ties with Eastern European countries.

At the other end of the capital, Representative Merrow, Republican of New Hampshire, introduced a resolution calling for the immediate meeting of President Truman and Generalissimo Stalin to clarify the Russian objectives and American policy. Merrow specified that the results be made public.

## TENSE SITUATION Iran Still Watching Kurds Soviet Troops On The Move

### SOVIET "DEMOB"

London, Mar. 21. The Moscow radio here reported a Russian Government announcement that the next six "age classes" of the Red Army enlisted men, both army and air forces, would be demobilized between May and September. — Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, MAR. 21. RUSSIA WAS REPORTED TO BE CONTINUING TROOP MANOEUVRES IN IRAN YESTERDAY DESPITE THE IRANIAN APPEAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS COUNCIL FOR HELP IN GETTING RUSSIAN FORCES OUT OF THAT COUNTRY.

LATE REPORTS REACHING OFFICIALS HERE DESCRIBED THE TENSE MIDDLE EASTERN SITUATION AS UNCHANGED WITH MAIN ATTENTION FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS STILL DIRECTED TOWARD THE KURDISH AREAS OF IRAN, TURKEY AND IRAQ.

Informants, who may not be named, said that Iran's appeal to the council charging the presence of Red Army troops in violation of the treaty and interference by Soviet agents in Iranian Affairs had absolutely no effect as far as could be told here on conditions inside Iran. The formal charges appeared certain to gain the Council's attention.

The United States has asked the U.N.O. Security Council to give Iran's appeal against Russian troop priority.

Simultaneously the U.S.S.R. has asked for the postponement of the Council's meeting from next Monday until April 10.

The United States asked the Council to call upon both Russia and Iran to report on their negotiations to settle their differences.

Secretary-General of the U.N.O. Trygve Lie who earlier conferred for 15 minutes with President Truman, published a letter from Edward Stettinius setting forth the United States position.

He also released a letter from Ambassador Andrei Gromyko containing the Soviet postponement request. — Associated Press.

### British View

Britain's permanent representative to the United Nations Security Council, Sir Alexander Cadogan, declared yesterday that the Iranian question would be considered by the Security Council as a "dispute."

He declared at a press conference "It is a dispute in my view and of course the Council confirmation of it being a dispute means that Russia cannot vote." Sir Alexander explained the

difference between the Iranian question as scheduled before the Council here, as compared with its presentation at the London meeting.

In those days the question was one of Russian interfering in the internal affairs of Iran and it was dealt with as a "situation." The question now is the retention of Russian troops in Iran apparently contrary to the treaty of 1942 and as such is a "dispute" between Iran and Russia.

### Outlaw Brothers

Iranian and foreign military observers in Tehran said the Kurds at three Iran Garrisons on the Iran-Iraq frontier are believed to be followers of Mullah Mustafa Barzani and Sheikh Ahmed Barzani Iraq, brothers, and Hama Raschid Khan Baneshi, Iranian Kurdish chieftain thought to be Allied with Ghaza Mohammed.

The Barzani brothers, both outlawed from Iran because of raids on border towns, re-entered Iran after the Tabriz Government seized control of all Azerbaijan except the tribal areas south of Lake Urmia.

The exact whereabouts of the three Russian combat columns fanning out from Tabriz last week remained a mystery.

An official American observer said the Column was last reported in the Khoi area north of Lake Urmia and had "probably arrived at its destination which is a garrison maintained at Mahku," approximately 30 miles from the Turkish border.

### Troop Movements

A traveller arriving here yesterday from Kazvin said the Russian headquarters town is swarming with young soldiers

## Goering Denies Any Wanton Looting

Nuernberg, March 21.

American Prosecutor Justice Robert Jackson read into the allied tribunal's record a letter sent to Hermann Goering on May 1, 1942, reporting that 18 Norwegians who were captured trying to go to England were shot. A community on an island west of Bergen was burned, its males were sent to a concentration camp and its females were killed in a raid which cleaned out a sabotage unit in the victimized village.

## Radium Seized In Osaka

Tokyo, March 21.

Radium seized by the Germans from the Czech Consulate in Osaka in 1939 has safely reached the Czech embassy in Washington, after being sent by courier from Tokyo, General MacArthur's Headquarters announced today.

The radium, contained in vials, was inclosed in two wooden boxes weighing approximately 100 pounds each and was taken across the Pacific Ocean by an army officer.

The return of the radium started when the Czech government notified the United States State Department that 377 milligrams of radium, belonging to the Czech government organization in Prague, were seized by the Germans from the Czech consulate in Osaka in 1939.

It was stored in a bank vault in custody of the German consulate-general in Kobe, which asked the German control board for instructions, but never received any.

The radium stayed in the vault until recovered by the American government and returned to the Czech government. — Associated Press.

about 18 to 20 years of age and that large tanks are moving along the road.

An Iranian general staff officer said Zulfagari tribesmen south and west of Zenjan have been joined by followers of Hushmand Afshar and a group of Bijar Kurds in a fight against Azerbaijan separatist troops. He estimated the number of "loyal" tribesmen at more than 3,000 and said they "hold most of the hinterland, leaving the separatists in control only along the Tabriz-Teheran road."

The Zulfagari have fought the Azerbaijan democrats since the November revolt. Last month their chieftain offered cash payments and wages to more than 30 villages. — Associated Press.

### Best Day

In many respects it was the No. 1 defendant's best day in court as repeatedly he challenged the prosecution's documents and exhibits on matters of translation and authenticity. He succeeded in forcing some corrections in translations, casting suspicion on some pictures of Polish bombings and at a few points caused the prosecution to shift from its chosen line of cross-examination.

In a five and a half hour bout with Justice Robert Jackson, American prosecutor, the former Reich Marshal was nearly always positive and sometimes glib. He repeatedly stated "I accept responsibility for that action." But just as often he rejected responsibility for Nazi actions and policies to which he claimed he was not a party.

### Art Thefts

Goering admitted fattening his art collection with objects confiscated from the Rothschilds, Seligmanns and other French Jews. But he maintained that the actions of his troops saved much Italian art from destruction by Allied shells.

As President of the Reichstag he accepted promulgation of many anti-Jewish laws but contended he was one of the lesser anti-Semites in the Nazi government.

He denied issuing orders for the removal of food stocks and deportation of populations which might aid partisans harassing the Wehrmacht. Goering added vehemently "I never did order that villages be fired or hostages shot." — Associated Press.

## RADIO

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11.35 p.m.—Turner Layton (Vocal) & Harold Runney (Organ).  
1.00 p.m.—News & Announcements.  
1.10 p.m.—Barabas van Gony and His Orchestra.  
1.30 p.m.—Some George Best Compositions.  
6.50 p.m.—Glen Down.  
p.m.—A Light Variety Programme.  
7.00 p.m.—London Relay—Music.  
7.15 p.m.—"Phon Playtime"—E. S. A.  
7.30 p.m.—Joe Lost & His Orchestra.  
8.00 p.m.—"Forces Request Hour".  
8.00 p.m.—London Relay—Music.  
9.05 p.m.—Light Orchestral Selections.  
9.30 p.m.—Any Wonderful Melody's sung by Helen Eddy.  
9.45 p.m.—Quonetti Waltzes.  
10.00 p.m.—Anno Elgier and Walter Boek Successes.  
10.15 p.m.—Marston & Keys on Two Pianos.  
10.30 p.m.—Music for Dancing.  
11.00 p.m.—Glen Down.

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## Danes Want To Adopt British Groups

London, March 21.

A Danish journalist, Preben Bytzer, motivated by the cooperative spirit of the United Nations, wants to spread its doctrine to Denmark, and to-day in a press conference appealed to 200 Danish individuals and groups to "adopt" various groups in Britain.

He explained the purpose of his suggestion by telling how the Municipal Council of Slagelse in Denmark had "adopted" the Municipal Council of the Welsh mining town of Aberdare on his urging.

Bytzer, who has been in England some time lecturing on Denmark and her social conditions, has felt a great interest among Britons in Danish Democracy.

"Britain is now on the threshold of a new political age, decided upon making good for decades of cardinal sins. Why should we not invite British experts to Denmark and give them a little Danish heartiness? Let them see Danish Democracy at work and thus pay back some of what we owe Britain for her part in the liberation of Denmark from the German yoke," said Bytzer.

Bytzer said that he had written to the Burgomaster of Slagelse about adopting Aberdare's Municipal Council. The Burgomaster, he said, accepted immediately. — Associated Press.

father or my mother were tried," Barlier, General Jacques Pierre de Oranzy had told the court that he was arrested and interned in the camp without any trial for assisting Allied airmen. He was then a colonel.

He described the evening roll call, which always took place in the open, whatever the weather. "Everything was done to overwork and overtire us. Some he added, "I do not think my

India's long history will emerge. In line with Prime Minister Attlee's promises the pomp of British power would be gone and only British merchants would remain behind. The princes, too—colourful figures in Indian political life—would be faced with a challenge of their right to survive.

Three Cabinet Ministers, Sir Stafford Cripps, Mr. A. V. Alexander and Lord Pethick-Lawrence, are coming with wider powers in setting India on a new course than had been granted any previous mission.

They come into the midst of problems more troublesome perhaps than India has faced since the British flag was first raised over New Delhi.

The country is threatened with famine which only food from a world already short of food can prevent. Political disputes, richly mixed with religious influences, have risen to a point where threats of civil war have appeared in statements and speeches of opposing leaders.

### Greatest Problem

Finally the menace of another war appeared in the conflict of interests in Iran, a frontier across which have come most of

India's repeated conquerors. If Russian penetration in Iran extends to the Persian Gulf, India would be the next-door neighbour of the Soviet Union in geographical relationship, not greatly differing from that of the United States and Canada.

But the greatest problem facing the present mission is one which provided a troublesome background for the Cripps mission in 1942 and which collapsed with the Simla Conference in 1942. That is the conflict over whether Moslems should be welded into United India or allowed to carve two separate States in the north-east and north-west. One section of the Indian National Congress countered that civil war would be preferable to such dismemberment.

The Moslem League demands such segregation and their leaders talk of civil war if the demands are overruled. Controlling voices in Congress have taken the middle path but outlined by Jawaharlal Nehru, once described by Mohandas Gandhi as his "heir."

### Not Enough

Nehru said the British should call a constitutional convention whose initial task should be to try to set up a united national government acceptable to Moslems, Hindus and other groups.

Nehru said Congress would make large concessions to the Moslem League in an effort to hold it within United India. If an agreement is impossible then the Moslems would be allowed to set up their own government with the condition that matters of defence, communications and foreign relations should be handled jointly by a central body. He called this 55% Pakistan.

But M. A. Jinnah, head of the Moslem League, commenting on Mr. Attlee's recent assurance of the wedge by which Congress was not to precipitate "a real civil war" has not seemed to chill the enthusiasm of those in the Congress ranks who were delighted with Mr. Attlee's assurance that the minority would not be allowed to veto operations of the majority.

They expect the cabinet members to proceed with the setting up of an interim Central Government to help meet the pressing food and other problems while constitution-making proceeds.

### The Army

Jinnah has said he would not participate in such interim body because it would be the thin end of the wedge by which Congress would attempt to upset the League's demand for Pakistan.

Many observers within and without the Congress predict some type of Pakistan will be established. Should the attempt to set up a Central Government without the League's participation demonstrate that Jinnah was not bluffing, the British might have on their hands a bitter conflict in which the Indian Army itself would be divided. The army contains both Hindus and Moslems. Congress leaders have repeatedly declared that any temporizing with Jinnah which causes delay in steps toward independence will meet with determined action.

One point is clear to all. That is that decisive action must be taken for the tempo in all sides is such that Government cannot limp along much longer without public support. — Associated Press.

## SPORTS SECTION

## English Table Tennis Championships

London, March 21.

The Czechoslovakian team made a strong challenge in the opening day's play of the English table tennis championship at Shepherd's Bush yesterday.

## Week-end Soccer

The following is the soccer programme for this week-end:

**Challenge Shield Competition**  
**Semi-Finals**  
Saturday, March 23.  
No. 1 Commandant vs. R.M. Commandant (Navy ground at 4 p.m.).  
Referee—Mr. K. K. L. Battersby.  
L/B D. Sparrow.

**Rehabilitation Football League**  
Saturday, March 23.  
Kwong Wah vs. South China (Navy ground at 4.45 p.m.).  
Referee—O. P. O. J. J. Battersby.  
L/B D. Sparrow.

**Major League**  
New York, March 21.  
Exhibition major league baseball scores yesterday were: Cleveland 6 Detroit 5; New York Yankees 5 Philadelphia 4; Boston Red Sox 10 Philadelphia 1; Cincinnati 9 Boston 4; Cincinnati 9 Boston 4 (doubleheader); St. Louis Cardinals 8 New York Yankees 2; New York Yankees 9 St. Paul 4; Boston Nationals 9 Philadelphia Nationals 3; Boston Nationals 10 Baltimore 5. — Associated Press.

The most notable success was recorded by A. Slarr of Czechoslovakia who, after beating two British players, gained a fourth round victory over the strong opposition of the British International Champion, Eric Filby, with scores of 22-20, 21-13 and 21-16.

A. Andreassidis, of Czechoslovakia, won two quick matches and went on for a fourth round victory over E. Goodman, another British International Champion. His scores were 21-12, 21-13 and 21-14.

Agostoff, of the French men's team, entered the fourth round after winning three matches in succession in which he was never hard pressed.

Mrs. S. Belling, of the French women's team, was beaten in the first round of the Women's Singles by Miss D. Dahlia Brion. By scores of 14-21, 12-21, 21-12, 21-18 and 21-14.

The first round was won by C. Johl of Denmark in the Men's Singles play, but then he lost to E. Bulby of England by scores of 21-13, 21-7 and 22-20.

Filaberg of Sweden recorded three wins over British players without losing a single set and entered the fifth round. — Associated Press.

## GUYS DEFEATED

Richmond, Mar. 21.

In the Rugby Union Hospital Cup final today St. Mary's defeated Guys by 18 points to 6.

St. Mary's won the Cup six years in succession from 1934 to 1939 when it was last played, and after a blank first half today justified their position as the favourite.

The King and Queen were among the 10,000 spectators, and in this respect Guys lost a record, as they were winners on three previous occasions when Royalty attended the match. In all, Guys have won the trophy 26 times to St. Mary's eight, the latter's only win in the first 50 years of the Cup's history being in 1900.

Both the teams were introduced to the King before the game, when the arrival of Their Majesties was the signal for a great reception. The first half play produced little excitement, neither side looking like scoring. After a long time to convert a try, Scott scored three goals for the winners from tries by Bennett and Hall. O'Connor had opened the scoring with an unconverted try and St. Mary's led by 12 points before Guys scored a penalty goal.

— Reuter.

## EXHIBITION GAMES

New York, Mar. 21.

In exhibition games, the scores were: Cleveland 16; New York Americans 8; New York Americans Reserves 4; Cincinnati 3; Washington 1; Brooklyn 1.

In 12 inning ties—Boston Nationals 7; Philadelphia Americans 6; St. Louis Nationals 9; Boston Americans 6; Philadelphia Nationals 5 and Baltimore 4. — Associated Press.

The United States Lawn Tennis Association announced the preliminary Davis cup series between the United States and the Philippines must be played by June 17. The winner will meet the survivor of the Mexico-Canada series.

Daytona Beach, Florida, Mar. 21. Shortstop Eddie Bariniski, the last hold-out of the Brooklyn Dodgers, signed his contract today. — Associated Press.